PEOPLE WHO READ THE BEE HAVE MONEY TO SPEND

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TO REACH THE BEST PEOPLE, ADVERTISE IN THE BEE

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1905. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

SLAVS ON THE RUN

Retreat of the Russian Army Toward Harbin Continues.

APANESE FOLLOW THEM CLOSELY

Mikado's Cavalry Advance Occupies Fakoman Saturday Morning.

MUSCOVITES BECOMING DEMORALIZED

Belief that They Will Not Attempt to Make a Stand Soon.

WEATHER CONTINUES VERY COLD

Kuroki's Army Captures Colors of the Fifth Regiment Which Were Presented by the Emperor in 1834.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Commander-in-Chief Linevitch in a telegram dated Saturday says:

On March 17 Japanese batteries bombarded our divisions in the valleys of Tavanpun and Yanpu. The enemy appeared near Kaotitse on the railroad, about twenty-two miles north of Tie Pass, and their cavalry has occupied Fakoman. Our armies continue their concentration.

In connection with the mobilization of a new army an imperial decree orders an inspection of horses in twenty-two districts of the military divisions of Odessa, Warsaw and Moscow.

Retreating Toward Harbin.

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN THE FIELD, Via Fusan, March 18.—2 p. m.—(Delayed.)—The Russian army continues its northern retreat, the Japanese following. They have occupied Fakoman, to the northwest of Tie Pass. Yesterday evening the Russian cavalry camped three miles south of Kaiyuen. Large Russian columns are retreating towards this place from the southwest. The natives report that they are not stopping there, where the hills make a defense possible. If the retreat is forced it will probably be continued to Harbin. The Russians are described as being badly disorganized.

Russians Badly Demoralized.

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 16.—Via Fusan.—General Kuroki's army continues to lead the Japanese forces, which have been engaged for nine days in a hard pursuit in which they have covered a distance of more than ninety-five miles, with frequent fighting.

The weather in the mountains is very cold, with frequent hard storms.

The brigade in advance occupied Tie Pass Wednesday night after a brief engagement.

The Russian retreat became more disorganized daily after the storm. During the first day the Russians buried their dead, but since then they have left the dead wherever they fell. Tuesday the Russians made an attempt at resistance in entrenchments north of the Hun river, but abandoned them after they had been shelled for two hours.

General Kuroki's army captured the colors of the Fifth regiment of rifles.

The colors were inscribed as having been presented to the regiment by the emperor in 1834. Most of the captured organizations succeeded in burning their standards before surrendering. A few prisoners are secured daily.

It is reported that during General Kouropatkin's resistence at Tower Hill on the first day's battle he was slightly wounded by an eight-inch shell which fell near him. The Chinese officers receive the Japanese officers and soldiers with banners at most of the towns entered.

Japs Conduct Flanking Operations.

GUNSHU PASS (About 166 Miles North of Mukden.)—March 19.—Morning.—The First army, which has been covering the retreat of the Russian forces from the south, is withdrawing slowly, checking comparatively light attacks by the Japanese. The Japanese are conducting a flanking operation on the right and from the Russian column Japanese batteries are visible keeping pace a short distance away. The Red Cross detachments at all of the intermediate stations to Harbin are working night and day bandaging and feeding the wounded.

The Chinese population is leaving Gunshu pass for Kirkin and the labor question is therefore growing critical, though Chinese receive the unprecedentedly high wages of 40 to 50 cents a day.

On Saturday, while the correspondent was proceeding almost with the rear guard, he stopped at a Chinese village where several natives came to the commanding officer and asked permission to accompany the column with their families, saying the women feared the Japanese, who treated them worse than did the Chinese bandits. Practically the entire village accepted the officer's permission to accompany the rear guard. The Japanese have ordered all Chinese in Mukden having Russian money to appear at the police station and exchange paper and silver money for Japanese notes issued specially for Manchuria.

The mistake was made before the destruction of several Russian commissariat depots of issuing spirits to private soldiers to whom officers had given requisition slips.

Peace Talk is Revived.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—1:45 a. m.—While Emperor Nicholas, whose word is final, still declines to abandon the prosecution of the war and the government maintains its ability to continue the conflict, the Associated Press is in a position to state that powerful influences, including several of the emperor's own ministers, are now strongly urging that the time has come to indicate to Japan Russia's desire for peace on a reasonable basis, should Japan impose too onerous conditions Russia's position will be strengthened abroad by the alienation of sympathy from Japan and the situation at home improved when the nation is made to understand that the emperor's pacific proposals have been met with impossible terms.

One of the emperor's ministers, in a conversation with the Associated Press, said:

We have suffered bitter defeat on land and sea. We can, however, still continue the war. But both countries have suffered great losses in blood and treasure and it would only profit the rivals of both were we to fight on until one of the other is exhausted. Russia has had a hard task fighting the war against such adversaries 6,000 miles from home and I contend she can make a dignified peace without glory but not without honor. As the victor on land and sea, Japan can afford to remember, as Bismarck did at the conclusion of the Austria-Prussian war, that two countries who must live the long future as neighbors may need each other's friendship. Japan may consider the time propitious on account of the situation in European Russia to try and crush us. Suppose, for the sake of argument, she succeeded in finally forcing a humiliating peace; it could not be more than an armed truce. Russia is too big and powerful to retire permanently from the field. The clouds at home will eventually roll away. With the army and navy re-

(Continued on Second Page.)

MORE DISORDERS AT WARSAW

Returning Strikers Make Trouble for Men Who Refused to Go Out.

WARSAW, March 19.—1:45 p. m.—Now that most of the strikes are ended the workmen are beginning to carry out the threat of revenge on each of their fellows who refused to quit work with them. Saturday a foreman who had refused to join the strikers was fatally stabbed today a workman who had refused to walk out was shot and severely wounded. The authorities fear that these incidents are only the beginning of a series of such outrages.

The working classes are greatly excited in anticipation of orders for mobilization. The men are determined to offer violent opposition. Scarcely a day passes without the presence of seditious pamphlets. One secret publication, entitled, "The Barricades," which was recently circulated, preached revolutionary doctrines, urging workmen to prepare for the struggle and build barricades in the streets. The mobilization is expected to begin in Lodz tomorrow. Workmen in several mills there are already striking as a manifestation of hostility to such measures.

The school strike at Warsaw is reaching an acute stage. The authorities today issued a final order that boys not returning to school before Wednesday will be expelled, regardless of their number. The Polish educational committee which recently went to St. Petersburg is angered at the government's non-conciliatory attitude and met here today and resolved to support the boys in striking. More troubles are feared.

Warsaw and Lodz manufacturers have been invited to send delegates to a meeting of industrial representatives from all parts of Russia at Moscow on Thursday to discuss the commercial situation preparatory to making a report to the ministry of commerce.

CASTRO SEIZES COAL MINES

Troops Take Forcible Possession of Property of Italian Syndicate.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Herald this morning prints the following dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad:

News has reached Port of Spain that the governor of Barcelona, Venezuela, has received from President Castro orders to take possession at once of the coal mines of Guanta Naricual, situated near Barcelona, and leased in 1896 for thirty-three years by the Venezuelan government to an Italian company.

The same day the Venezuelan troops took possession of the mines by armed force, as in the similar case of the New York and Bermudez company, this, notwithstanding the protest of the Italian manager. This action has been taken without a judgment of the court of Caracas.

The Italian legation has been notied and Baron Aliotti, Italian charge d' affaires, is represented as having entered a protest.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Minister Bowen at Caracas has cabled the State department that the French minister at that place has protested to the Venezuelan miniser of foreign affairs against the action of the government, which has given notice to the French Cable company of its intention to annul its concession and seize its property. The nature of the protest is not given nor are there any details in Mr. Bowen's dispatch.

PEASANT DISORDERS ARE GROWING

Reign of Terror Exists in Some Sections of Southern Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—2:35 a. m.—The peasant disorders are growing rapidly in the black soil belt and other districts of southern Russia. Provincial journals bring alarming reports, showing that an actual reign of terror already exists in some districts. Not only are estates plundered and buildings burned, but landlords are brutally murdered. In some places bands of armed Moujiks have taken to the forests and actual battles have occurred between them and the estate guardians. Millions of copies of two documents called "The Golden Scroll" and "Division of Lands" have been circulated by agitators. Both tell the peasants that the emperor has decreed a division of lands. The provincial newspapers are urgently demanding that the government take energetic measures to check the movement before it is too late.

POPE OBSERVES HIS NAME DAY

His Holiness Dines with His Sisters and Receives Cardinals.

ROME, March 19.—Today being his name day, Pope Pius received thousands of congratulations in person and by message and celebrated mass in the presence of a few intimate friends. His holiness lunched with his sisters, and later received the sacred college in his library and thanked the cardinals for their good wishes, without, however, delivering a formal address, as was the custom of Pope Leo XIII, who chose such occasions for addressing the world through the cardinals. The Catholic club presented Pope Pius with fruit and flowers arranged in the form of a gondola, symbolizing both Venice and a fisherman's boat.

KILLING ON CRUISER BOSTON

James Cooper Fatally Shoots A. Dorset After Quarrel Over a Trivial Matter.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 19.—A murder was committed on the United States cruiser Boston today and James Cooper is now in jail here charged with shooting A. Dorsett to death. Both were negro attendants. Before the men arose Dorsett, it is said, began nagging Cooper who is a small man, and the trouble was renewed when the men went to the mess room to prepare breakfast. Lieutenant Miller, executive officer of the ship, hearing a disturbance, entered the room, where he saw Cooper bending over Dorsett, who was lying on the floor. Lieutenant Miller thought Cooper had a knife in one hand and hastened to the pair. He was too late, however, for Cooper quickly fired three bullets into Dorsett, who died in a few minutes.

NEW HAVEN TROUBLE SETTLED

Firemen and Engineers Succeed in Reaching an Agreement with Railway Officials.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—It was announced today that the subcommittees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad had reached an agreement relative to the long existing trouble between the two unions and that the agreement is now in the hands of General Manager Higgins of the road.

Second Vice Grand Master Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is quoted as saying that in all probability the railway will give out the statement in the course of a day or two, but will not discuss the terms of the agreement.

MUCH WORK YET TO BE DONE

Most Important Legislation of the Session Still on the Calendar.

SHARP FIGHT ON RAILROAD MEASURES

Effort Likely to Be Made to Put Sifting Committee at Work in Both Branches of the Legislature.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, March 19.—(Special Telegram.)—With perhaps not more than a fortnight, if that much, left of the Twenty-ninth session, the Nebraska legislature has yet to transact the most important business pending before it. The story is an old one that it has as yet enacted no railroad measures and the belief is entertained that it will not, though counter efforts are being made to secure the passage of at least one freight rate bill and a railroad commission bill.

The Cady railroad commission bill, a verbatim copy of the old Board of Transportation law enacted in 1887 and declared unconstitutional in 1891, has not yet, as was erroneously stated, finally passed the senate, but was Friday recommended for passage in committee of the whole. However, this was regarded as tantamount to its final passage, as the vote then was sufficient to warrant the same result upon third reading. This measure has the cordial support of the allied railroads and the exposure of this fact, which has been kept quiet, may cause a revolution and ultimately defeat the bill. Those members who had fought for the Sheldon bill hope as much and are doing what they can to accomplish this result. The Cady bill, it is probable, will go upon its passage in the senate about Tuesday. The adverse sentiment being engendered is liable to reach a point where, even if the senate does pass it, the bill will be lost in the house.

The senate and the house had mutually agreed not to touch the bills coming from the other branch until March 17 or after. Therefore Monday the senate, which cleaned up its general file Friday, will start in on house rolls and the house, with sixty-four house rolls and fifty senate files before it, will be at liberty to take up senate files. The volume of work in each branch is great and the chances are numbers of bills will never see the light of day. The railroads are trying to place the rate and commission bills, save the Cady bill, in this category. There is a disposition to agree on March 31 for adjournment.

Work of Sifting Committee.

It is understood efforts will be made to put the senate sifting committee to work Tuesday and other efforts are on foot also to have a sifting committee appointed in the house, regardless of the speaker's opposition and contention that the house will be able to clean up everything without the aid of one of these traditional functionaries.

If the legislature were to stop right where it is now the state would have just forty-two new laws upon its statute books, for out of the 804 bills introduced forty-two have passed both houses and been signed by the governor. One, the county engineer bill, was vetoed, but the governor has sent to the senate a substitute measure. And of these forty-two bills there is not a single one which any considerable number of people in Nebraska would regard as a big measure—one of unusual importance.

With seven days in the house and eight in the senate of the sixty-day limit, this week promises to develop some interesting skirmishes in the way of skillful legislative tricks and maneuvers. As much energy will be expended to prevent as to enact legislation, for that will be about the safest way to head off what measures certain interests do not want passed.

That Overtime Proposition.

Considerable has been said about the overtime Speaker Rouse has allowed during the session to Chief Clerk Wall, First Assistant Barnard and other employes in the chief clerk's office, but these employes and many members think the papers which have tried by this method to reflect upon the speaker's avowal at the beginning of the session to allow no pay for work not done have done a great injustice, not only to the speaker, but to those who have received the overtime pay.

"I came up here at 11 o'clock the other night," said a representative at the state house, "and I found nearly the entire force in the chief clerk's office hard at work. I think when it is taken into consideration that this night work is a regular thing there should be no criticism of this kind. As a matter of fact to my certain knowledge part of the force worked until 1 o'clock in the morning once this week. The work of the house is so great that it simply requires all the chief clerk's force can do to keep up. Night work is necessary and if so why is it not right to pay extra for it? I am sure that no reasonable taxpayer who knew the circumstances would have any complaint to make."

It was pointed out that while the chief clerk and his assistants have 100 members in the house to work for, the secretary of the senate and his force have but thirty-three members, and yet the secretary of the senate has three stenographers, while the chief clerk of the house has but two. It is a noticeable fact that among the members no criticism has been made because John Wall and his force have received pay for overtime.

BUYS LAND FOR SIDETRACKS

Burlington Plans Extensions to Its Facilities at Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 19.—(Special.)—The Burlington railway has about completed its land purchase for the laying of more sidetracks and the erection of a new freight depot. The purchases amount to about $50,000. An incident of this purchase occurred this week when a commission appointed by the county judge returned a report on the valuation of certain lots owned by J. S. Weingart and desired by the company. Mr. Weingart held his property at $10,000, and was offered $5,000 by the company's agents. Upon his refusal of the offer the commission was appointed. The report appraised the lots at $4,700.

Dietrich's Bank Will Build.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 19.—(Special.)—Plans for the improvement of the German National bank building have been completed and accepted by the officials. The work of building will be begun in a few days and will occupy about four months. The plans for improvement are elaborate. This is the bank of which former Senator Dietrich is president.

Y. M. C. A. to Raise Building Fund.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 19.—(Special.)—The building committee of the Young Men's Christian association held a special meeting Friday morning, at which it was decided to at once begin the work of soliciting $30,000 for the erection of a new building. A national solicitor has been sent for and will soon arrive to push the contemplated project.

CONDITIONS IN ANTARCTIC

Captain Scott Tells Royal Geographical Society of Observations in the South.

LONDON, March 19.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee)—Captain Scott described to the Royal Geographical society this week the geographical results of the Antarctic expedition of the Discovery. Speaking of the size of Antarctic icebergs, he said there was some excuse for exaggeration. Of the many hundreds seen by the Discovery crew very few exceeded a mile in length or 150 feet in height. The largest iceberg they saw was off King Edward's land. They estimated that it was about five or six miles in length and it seemed to run back for an equal distance. He observed that it was extremely improbable that the full height of the ice cap of Victoria land could be seen anywhere from the sea or from the barrier service.

"Whether we accept what our imagination must suggest," said Captain Scott, "or whether we pause at the actual facts which have been discovered, this great ice sheet is unique."

He expressed the belief that the ice sheet known as the Great Barrier is afloat. Hundreds of fathoms of water intervent between the bottom of the ice and the floor of the sea. During their stay in the Eastern inlet the ice rose and fell with the ship.

"If the high coast line of Victoria Land," he said, "is carried for 100 miles beyond our position in the direction we saw it extending, it is making toward Grahamland, and I cannot but think that it continues. If so, the geographical pole will be situated 200 miles or more from it and on the high plateau of ice."

SMITH MODIFIES STATEMENT

President of Mormon Church Announces that He Receives Revelations from God.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 19.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, today in an address in the tabernacle modified his statement in the senate investigation at Washington to the effect that he had received no revelations from God. President Smith today is quoted as saying: "In Washington I refused to say what my inquisitors wanted me to say in order to get me in a trap, that is to to say that God had given me a revelation on some new law or precept which was to be included and put in the laws of the church. Did you ever hear me deny that I had been guided by God? No; no man ever heard me say this. When I was first baptized as a child God revealed to me that I had done an act which He approved. God also revealed to me that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God, raised up by the power of the Almighty. He revealed to me in terms incontrovertible that Brigham Young succeeded lawfully to the presidency of the church by the will of the Almighty; He revealed to me that John Taylor was the divine successor of Brigham Young, that Wilford Woodruff was the divine successor of John Taylor, that Lorenzo Snow was the divine successor of Wilford Woodruff. I leave it to you to say whether it is right for me to be in this position. I fervently believe that God has made manifest to me many glorious things and much more wisdom than is inherent in myself and will continue to do so as long as I am ready to listen when He speaks."

RECEPTION FOR ALVA ADAMS

Great Crowd Greets the Former Governor on His Return to His Home.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 19.—Former Governor Alva A. Adams was welcomed home this afternoon by one of the largest and most enthusiastic popular demonstrations ever accorded to a man in this city's history. The streets around the Union station, and extending for blocks in all directions was one mass of humanity. The train bearing the governor was on schedule time and at his first appearance on the platform of the car a mighty shout went up from the assembled throng. He was escorted to a stand in front of the Union station where he delivered a short address.

After the address, the governor, accompanied by his wife, entered their carriage, which had been almost filled with flowers by their admirers, and the carriage, drawn by about a hundred enthusiastic citizens, headed by a band, proceeded to the governor's home. The route through the streets was a continuous ovation, and when he reached home there was a crowd of intimate friends and neighbors to greet him. To these he made a short speech of thanks for their welcome.

LAMP THROWER SENTENCED

Man Who Permanently Injured His Wife Gets Six Months in Jail.

ELK POINT, S. D., March 19.—(Special.)—Lyman Tuttle, who was brought before the grand jury on the charge of assault with intent to kill for throwing a lighted lamp at his wife which burned her almost beyond recognition, was found guilty and was given six months in the county jail.

Mrs. Tuttle was brought in in a hospital chair in charge of her nurse and the sight brought much sympathy from the crowded court room. Mrs. Tuttle's story was corroborated by her son, Ray. Attorney H. M. Wallace, for the defense, asked that the court make the sentence as light as possible out of respect for Tuttle's family, his mother being 77 years old, and also that the court consider that Tuttle has waited in jail six months for his trial. The sentiment here is against Tuttle and the general belief is that the penalty is too light.

Ed Williams, who was held on the charge of attempted burglary, pleaded guilty and was given five years in the state penitentiary by Judge Jones.

RUNS INTO BURNING BRIDGE

Missouri Pacific Passenger Train Wrecked Near Salina, Kansas—Four Men Injured.

SALINA, Kas., March 19.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 34 ran into a burning bridge three miles west of here today, wrecking the engine and baggage car and injuring four trainmen.

Injured:

Charles Walton, serious scalp wound.

Charles Sherman, fireman, face and legs burned and scalded.

Ed Bonner, news agent, back sprained.

Mail Clerk Campbell, shoulder wrenched.

The passengers were shaken up but all escaped injury. The engineer had no intimation of danger until the engine struck the bridge. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin, as it burned during a rainstorm and the timbers had been thoroughly soaked with rain for the past three days.

LEUPP WILL CONTROL LO

New Commissioner Makes it Plain that What He Says He Does.

VIGOROUS POLICY WILL PREVAIL

Geronimo, Pleads with the President for His Freedom, but His Plea is Unavailing.

From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—(Special.)—There is to be a much more vigorous policy in the Indian office than has characterized that bureau of the Interior department for many years past. Francis E. Leupp, the present Indian commissioner, is a "doer" and not a "dreamer." He has very pronounced opinions regarding the solution of present Indian problems and he proposes to "do much" looking to their solution while he remains at the head of Indian affairs of the government. He has the entire confidence of the president, and by reason of his years of association with the chief executive, coming up from Mr. Roosevelt's days in the assembly of New York, Secretary Hitchcock of necessity has also confidence in the Indian commissioner.

But Mr. Leupp's position is anything but enviable. It is probably the hardest department in the government service and requires not only a judicial temperment but firmness and back-bone as well.

Ever since the inauguration, Mr. Leupp's days have been harrassed by predatory bands of Indians who have come to Washington to see the Great Father and lay before him their grievances. In some cases Mr. Leupp has sanctioned the president's presence of Indian delegations, but in others he has put his foot squarely down on their coming. With the delegations that are in Washington officially it is easy to deal. But with delegations whose presence have not been sanctioned troublesome questions have already arisen. Mr. Leupp has announced, through the representatives of his department at the Indian reservations, that he will receive only those who are duly accredited as a delegation from Indian tribes, and that if other delegations of the same tribe or allied tribes come to Washington it will be at their own expense and they will not be received officially.

Mr. Bear Finally Obeys.

Hollow-Horn Bear, who was selected by Mr. Leupp to ride in the inaugural procession as a representative of one of the six great Indian nations, was ordered to rendezvous at Carlisle and report to the agent at that school, Captain William H. Mercer. Geronimo and the other chiefs selected as best types of the older Indian civilization, obediently reported to Captain Mercer, but Hollow-Bear, a Yankton Sioux, thought as Washington was his objective point he would come to Washington immediately. This violation of an order Commissioner Leupp would not stand. He ignored Hollow-Horn Bear entirely. Preparations went on for the inauguration but Hollow-Horn Bear was not considered. Emmissaries from that famous old warrior endeavored to placate Mr. Leupp but he was adamant. He said he knew a Hollow-Horn Bear, but not the one in Washington. The Hollow-Horn Bear he knew was at Carlisle with Geronimo and the others. Finally Hollow-Horn Bear realizing that the Great Father was displeased with the breaking of Commissioner Leupp's order went to Carlisle and joined his brethren and he rode in the parade.

The fact that Hollow-Horn Bear of the Yanktons had been distinguished above his tribesmen induced a delegation of Yankton Sioux to come to Washington about the time of the inauguration under the guidance of David Sypher, a half breed, and an exceedingly shrewd individual. These Indians, representative of the reactionary party of that tribe, believed that if they reached Washington they, too, would be permitted to ride in the presidential procession. But they came without permission. The agent at the Yankton agency was told that if they insisted upon coming it would be at their own expense, but Sypher, who is a very cunning man, and recognizing the gutta percha character of former Indian administrations, thought he could bamboozle Mr. Leupp into paying their expenses here and giving them tickets home. But Mr. Leupp is made of sterner stuff. He had told them not to come and they came. When the delegation applied at the White House to see the president they found the door shut in their faces. When they called upon the secretary of the interior their cards were returned to them, the secretary even refusing to look upon their faces.

Missionary Intercedes for Sioux.

An Episcopal missionary, Rev. Mr. Clark, who has labored among the Yankton Sioux for years, called upon Commissioner Leupp to intercede for the delegation headed by Sypher, and finally induced the commissioner to see them.

"But I will not talk business with them," said Mr. Leupp. "They came here without authority. They were advised that if they had any protests or were seeking information all they had to do was to present the same through the agent and it would receive careful attention. The delegation has chosen to ignore the Indian office and therefore I refuse to treat with them." Finally, however, Mr. Leupp saw the delegation and listened to their compliments on his accession to the commissionership. But when the delegation started to talk business they were stopped with a wave of the hand.

"I do not have two faces," said Mr. Leupp, addressing Sypher and his delegation of malcontents. "What I say I do. The Indian must learn to obey the law like the white man. He must cease to be a baby and must become a man. Until he becomes a man he must be looked after by the government. This man," pointing to Sypher, "has misled you. He is not a good man to follow. My advice to you is to go home and try to be men and not infants."

Later Rev. Mr. Clark asked Mr. Leupp if he would not present the delegation with some tawdry medal of the inauguration so that they might take it home to the tribe with the information that it was given to them by the representative of the great father.

"No, I won't do that," said Mr. Leupp, because they would look upon it as a concession."

Geronimo's Plea Unheeded.

Probably the most pathetic incident connected with the visit of the old chiefs to the national capitol was the plea which Geronimo made to President Roosevelt that he and his followers, about 250 in number, be permitted to leave Fort Sill and go back to their old hunting ground in Arizona. The interview took place in the cabinet room of the executive offices and in the presence of Commissioner Leupp, Captain Mercer and one or two others and the interpreter. Commissioner Leupp, in telling the story of the interview, said that Geronimo's plea ran as follows:

"Great Father, I look upon you as my

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Partly Clear; Warmer in Northeast Portion Today. Tuesday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	34
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	35
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	35
8 a. m.	34	4 p. m.	36
9 a. m.	33	5 p. m.	36
10 a. m.	33	6 p. m.	36
11 a. m.	33	7 p. m.	36
12 m.	34	8 p. m.	35
		9 p. m.	34

SWINDLERS ARE BUSY PEOPLE

Postoffice Inspector Moore Tells of Incessant Schemes of the Preying People.

"It keeps the postoffice inspectors busy to keep track of the constant attempts to swindle by means of the United States mails," said Inspector Moore. "The Maurice Bass case, just now occupying some attention here in Omaha, is nothing as compared with a scheme that was worked in Memphis recently. Some fellows sent out circulars to a large number of well to do people in various parts of the country, in which it was stated that they, the writers, were the receivers appointed by the United States courts to wind up the affairs of a defunct concern which has been issuing a number of premiums in connection with subscriptions to a southern farm paper. These circulars stated that the recipient of the circular had been awarded a premium of more or less value, such as a buggy, carriage, or some valuable farming implement, and that unless the money for expressage was forwarded within a few days the article would be sold at public auction to pay storage. These alleged express charges ran in various amounts from $10 to $35 or more. The circulars were sent out at different times, the object being to have the mail arrive at Memphis at about the same time.

"The postoffice inspectors were brought in on the scheme just as it was beginning to ripen. It was found that there never had been published such a paper as described; in fact, the whole thing was a big fraud of the rankest kind, but we had any amount of trouble in getting hold of the right fellows. Of course their mail was stopped at once, and the way that mail was pouring into Memphis was astonishing, and it all seemed to come at once. We gathered in $7,000 or $8,000 and turned it over to the postoffice authorities, from where it was subsequently returned to the senders.

"The funny part of the proceeding was that hundreds of these letters and remittances came from bankers and others, that knew full well that they had never subscribed for the alleged paper, but they were willing to profit by the 'mistake' of a clerk, not dreaming that they were being made the victims of one of the sharpest swindles ever nipped in the Mississippi valley."

TRAIN ROLLS DOWN GRADE

Twelve Persons, Two of Whom May Die, Injured in Accident Near Chicago.

HAMMOND, Ind., March 19.—Erie Railroad train No. 7, known as the Pacific Express, while running at the rate of sixty miles an hour near Winfield station this morning, plunged down a twenty-foot embankment, injuring twelve people, two of whom may die.

The wreck was caused by the auxiliary reservoirs under the engine cab dropping into a switch frog which caught the front trucks of the tender. The engine remained on the track, but six cars toppled over and rolled down the embankment. Engineer Walnitz and Fireman Gorman remained at their posts and escaped injury.

The reslously injured:

Mrs. H. Cairo, Chicago; internally, may die.

Morton Schnadig, Chicago; badly hurt about the head.

C. H. Williams, baggageman, Marion, O.; scalp cut and internal injuries.

Joseph Mojack, Everett, Minn.; spine injured, internally hurt, may die.

John Swanson, Hegewisch, Ill.; right arm torn.

In the two passenger coaches were twenty-seven passengers, many of whom had narrow escapes from death.

B'NAI B'RITH GRAND LODGE

Delegates from All Over United States and Parts of Europe Attend Opening Session.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The constitutional grand lodge, Independent Order B'Nai B'Rith, was called to order in quintennial session by President Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Blanchard for the state, Assistant District Attorney Waldo for the city and by Charles F. Buck for the Masonic fraternity, which loaned its temple for the meeting. Joseph Hirsh of Vicksburg, Miss., was made temporary chairman and the credentials committee reported giving Roumania a proxy and a vote, but denying a vote to Austria, which is not affiliated with the lodge as yet. Permanent organization was taken up. Godchaux A. Levy of Victoria, Tex., was made permanent chairman. Emanuel Hetz of New York was made permanent secretary. The meeting was taken up with preliminaries, President Wolf postponing his address until morning. All of the seven districts in the United States and several of the European districts are represented.

RATIFY WARNER'S ELECTION

Neighbors of New Missouri Senator Will Hold Mass Meeting at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—A mass meeting to ratify the election of Major William Warner of this city to the United States senate to succeed Senator Cockrell will be held in Convention hall in this city next Friday evening. Invitations to attend have been extended to many prominent Missourians, and Senator-elect Warner's republican and democratic friends will vie with each other in paying him honor. Kansas Cityans, regardless of politics, will avail themselves of this opportunity of complimenting their distinguished fellow citizen. The list of speakers will include all of the notable political orators of the state.

Movements of Ocean Vessels March 19.

At New York—Arrived: La Savoie, from Havre; Ethiopia, from Glasgow; Main, from Bremen; Cedric, from Liverpool; St. Louis, from Southampton.

At Naples—Arrived: Republic, from Alexandria.

At Cologne—Sailed: Ryndam, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Etruria, for New York; Cymric, for Boston.

At Dover—Sailed—Graf Waldersee, for New York.

At London—Arrived: Abydos, from San Francisco.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Sylvania, from Boston; Coronia, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived: St. Paul, from New York.

TWENTY-FOUR DEAD

Awful Results of Series of Mine Explosions in West Virginia.

TEN ARE KILLED SATURDAY NIGHT

Fourteen Others Meet Death in Attempt to Recover Bodies.

SECOND EXPLOSION DUE TO CARELESSNESS

Naked Lamp Carried by Man in Rescue Party Ignites Gas.

DAMAGE TO MINE PLANT ENORMOUS

Great Tongues of Flame Shoot from Pits that Set Fire to Buildings—Mine Inspector Takes Charge.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 19.—As a result of the horrible explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash mines, near Thurmond, last night, twenty-four men now lie stark in death in the two mines. Ten of these were killed in the explosion Saturday night and the other fourteen were a rescuing party who entered the mine this morning to take from the mines the charred and blackened remains of their fellow workmen. These latter were killed by a second explosion and the afterdamp.

The first explosion seemed to shake the foundations of the mountains and the angry twin flash from the two neighboring drift mouths lighted up the heavens for miles around. Soon from the mining villages for several miles up and down the river hundreds of people rushed to the scene of the dreadful disaster. The first explosion was caused by a "naked" flame coming in contact with the gas. The flames leaped from the drift mouth and set fire to everything in reach that was not blown from harm's way by the force of the explosion. The great drum with which the loaded cars are run from the drift mouth down the incline to the tipple was blown from its moorings and down the mountainside 600 feet, while the drum house caught fire and was totally consumed. The cars that stood at the mouth of the mine were blown far down towards the tipple and much of the track of the incline was destroyed. The rails were twisted and the cross-ties whipped from their beds in the ballast and sent scorched and charred many yards away.

Rescue Party Starts In.

The big fan that furnished air in the mine was so damaged that it was several hours before it could be started again. After considerable time the great fan was repaired and the power turned on and it began drawing 100,000 cubic feet of air through the charnel house each minute. A rescue party was formed and about twenty men entered the mine in search of the bodies of those who had perished at the first explosion. The men explored the mines for two or three hours, putting up brattices so that pure air should follow them wherever they went. Finally some of them came out and reported that the others were too careless in going forward faster than the good air was being supplied, carrying at the same time a "naked" light. At 3:45 another awful explosion occurred by the gas coming in contact with the "naked" flame of a miner's lamp and fourteen more souls were launched into eternity. This explosion was not so forcible as the former, but the more awful in its effects and was followed by a shorter, thinner tongue of flame, followed by a silence so deadly that it seemed physically painful.

Mine Inspector Takes Charge.

Mine Inspector Edward Pinckney arrived on the ground today and took charge of the rescue work. The second explosion again damaged the fan and Mr. Pinckney will allow no one to enter the mine until it is working properly and a draft of fresh air is running through the mine. When this is done he will lead the rescue squad himself.

The names of the band who lost their lives in a vain attempt to get possession of the bodies of those who perished in the first explosion are as follows:

CROCKETT HUTCHINSON, machinist, Boyd county, Ky.

PETER HUTCHINSON, miner, Boyd county, Ky.

NORMAN HUTCHINSON, miner, Boyd county, Ky.

THOMAS BANNISTER, fire boss and an officer of the National Mine Workers' union, Fayette county, W. Va.

CHARLES WYNN, miner, Fayette county.

JAMES WYNN, miner, Fayette county.

BRATT JACKSON, mine boss, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGE HOPKINS, track boss, Malden, W. Va.

HENDERSON MOSELEY, Fayette county.

E. W. HINSON, trackman, Amherst, Va.

The names of those who lost their lives last night will not be known until the books of the operators are checked up, and even then it will be impossible to identify them.

NEW YORK BUILDINGS FALL

Four Structures in Process of Erection Collapse, Endangering the Lives of Many.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Three buildings of five and six stories in course of construction in Harlem collapsed today and, although many lives were placed in danger, no fatalities were reported. Bad construction is alleged to be the cause, the defects being brought out by the sudden change from cold to warm weather.

Late tonight a six-story flat building in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, adjoining the buildings which fell today, collapsed in a similar manner, the rear wall from roof to cellar falling. There were eight buildings in a row on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and it is feared that the remaining ones may also collapse.

MEN FALL FROM BALLOON

Drop of Two Hundred Feet Proves Fatal to One Aeronaut at Wallace, Idaho.

WALLACE, Idaho, March 19.—W. A. Middlekarf was killed and L. M. Odell seriously injured internally by falling out of a balloon while giving a double ascension here today. Both men were seated in parachutes and when they had ascended 200 feet the lower part of the balloon tore away. The parachutes failed to open and both fell among the spectators with terrific force. A young boy was caught by the falling balloon and badly burned. Middlekarf had nearly every bone in his body broken, while Odell had none broken.